



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Definition.—Rejects by the candling process may be defined as “light blood rings,” “sweets,” “broken-down yolks,” and “heavy yolks,” or so-called “heated” eggs, exclusive of eggs mentioned in rule 1.

[These regulations were effective July 1, 1915.]

Births and Deaths—Registration—Local Registrar—Removal Permits.
(Chap. 340, Act Mar. 17, 1915.)

SECTION. 1. That section 1, chapter 306, session laws of 1913 be, and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 4. The city clerk of each incorporated city shall be the local registrar of vital statistics of such city and such additional territory as may be designated, and where necessary the township clerk or other suitable person shall be the local registrar for such territory as may be designated. Local registrars shall issue burial or removal permits and receive birth certificates for their respective districts. Removal permits properly issued within the State shall be accepted as burial permits for interment in any cemetery within the State.”

SEC. 2. That original section 1, chapter 306, session laws of 1913, and all acts or parts of acts in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Communicable Diseases—List of Notifiable Diseases.

At a meeting of the State board of health held on April 29, 1915, whooping cough was added to the list of diseases required to be reported, pursuant to authority granted by chapter 20, act of March 2, 1915.

During the year 1913, poliomyelitis and cerebrospinal meningitis were also made notifiable. The following is a list of the diseases now required to be reported in New Hampshire:

Anthrax, cholera (Asiatic), diphtheria, measles, meningitis (epidemic cerebrospinal), ophthalmia neonatorum, poliomyelitis, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis (all forms), typhoid fever, whooping cough, arsenic poisoning, brass poisoning, lead poisoning, mercury poisoning, phosphorus poisoning, wood-alcohol poisoning, caisson disease (compressed-air illness), and all occupational diseases.

NEW YORK.

Deaths—Transportation of Dead Bodies by Common Carriers. (Reg. Public Health Council, May 4, 1915.)

REG. 9. *Transportation of dead bodies by common carriers.*—The transportation of dead human bodies by common carriers shall be conducted in such manner as not to be a menace to health, and the manner of transportation shall be subject to the special administrative regulations of the State commissioner of health.

This regulation shall take effect throughout the State of New York, except in the city of New York, on the 1st day of August, 1915.